

WILL NOT BRING THE DEAD TO LIFE.

Experiment with X Rays at the College of the City of New York.

Professor John A. Mandel Tried to Revive Mice and a Garter Snake.

The Attempt Proved a Failure, Although Some Remarkable Photographs Were Obtained.

TEST MADE AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A Drowned Mouse Returned to Life When Exposed to the Powerful Light—Its Resuscitation Was Probably Due to Ozone.

Professor John A. Mandel, of the College of the City of New York, in a series of experiments made in the physical laboratory at the college, Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue, yesterday proved conclusively that the Roentgen X rays do not possess the power of resuscitating animals in which life is apparently extinct or animation suspended from partial drowning, electric shock or chloroforming.

The belief that the X rays might possibly have some such remarkable power resulted from the peculiar outcome of an experiment in the Columbia College laboratory by Professor Max Osterberg. Professor Osterberg was experimenting in securing a shadow projection photograph of a mouse's spinal column, when, much to his astonishment, the animal revived and spoiled the photograph. The circumstances under which it was seemingly killed were such that it was believed that possibly the rays had exerted some mysterious influence or powers that infused new life into the subject of experiment. The mouse was of the ordinary house variety, and was caught by a student and brought to the laboratory in a wire trap.

The trap containing the mouse was sunk in a pail of water and left under water ten minutes. Then it was taken out, and as the mouse showed some signs of animation it was put back and permitted to remain seven minutes longer. When removed the second time there were no signs of life. When the experiment in photography was about to be undertaken an accident to a Crookes tube caused a delay of an hour and a half, and the seemingly dead

The mice were healthy, hearty little fellows and the rabbit as able-bodied as the average of his kind. The garter snake, though sluggish from long captivity, was everything that could be desired.

APPARATUS USED BY MANDEL.

The apparatus used consisted of a Holtz machine of the type usually used in colleges. Its six glass plates are twenty-six inches in diameter, and it is capable of generating electricity to the amount of from 50,000 to 55,000 volts; Crookes tube four inches in diameter and shaped like a gourd of glass, with three necks, mounted on an ebony stand; a heavy board No. 28 by 30 inches, in which to place the Crookes tube, the better to observe the fluorescence without the interference of light from outside sources, and an insulated platform on which to conduct the experiments. As a preliminary step for the first experiment, which was to be a test of the effect of the rays on an apparently drowned mouse, the mouse was taken out of a glass jar with a pair of long pliers, a string tied to its tail and to a heavy iron bolt, and mouse, bolt and all sunk in a tank of ice cold water. The mouse was given an immersion of thirty-two minutes and then taken out, dried with blotting paper and permitted to lie by the steam radiator for a half hour longer. Unquestionably its life was extinct.

The Crookes tube was connected to the poles of the Holtz machine and then set in the board box in the insulated platform. The current was turned on and a piece of double crumpled barium platinum held to the outside of the box fluoresced, distinctly showing the presence of the wonderful X rays. In the tube the fluorescence was beautiful in the extreme. The wonderful light shone about the interior of the glass in colors ranging from a most delicate shade of purple, at the back of the cathode pole, to a brilliant golden yellow at the anode, or positive pole. A common plate holder, containing the sensitive plate, was placed standing up against the inside of the box, and over this the mouse, with the string still attached to its tail, was suspended between the Crookes tube and the holder containing the plate.

Although the X rays themselves do not illuminate and are invisible, the cathode rays in the interior of the tube throw off a weird, spectral light of a greenish blue tint that was sufficient to light up the interior of the box brightly, and cast an unearthly pallor over the faces of the professor and his assistants. The laboratory windows were darkened to heighten the effect.

The box, it was believed, would to a certain extent confine the ozone thrown off by the tube, and so, if the ozone had anything to do with reviving the Columbia mouse, increase the white mouse's chances of recovery. The electric machine hummed busily for an hour, and the watchers' eyes

from the fatal current, his respite was a short one. A ten-second exposure between the crackling poles, and he was seemingly dead, but as in the case of the electrocuted mouse, there were some muscular contractions that might mean the lingering spark of life, and he was given a second exposure of a like duration. Then there was no possible doubt of his demise.

EXPERIMENT WITH A SNAKE. Coiled up and suspended before the Crookes tube, he presented a beautiful sight. The mysterious light played over his semi-transparent skin in rays of brilliance. All the colors of the rainbow were apparent, sometimes indistinct, and then glowing strong and clear. The mouse's spinal column and ribs were shown in outline with considerable distinctness, and a fifty-cent piece that had been glued to the cover of the plate holder was also photographed. The plate it had covered showed white in the developed negative. Silver offers considerable resistance to the rays, and it was not expected that anything more than its outline would be revealed.

That mouse was laid by the steam radiator on the chance that the warmth might induce it to change its mind and come back to life, and another was plucked out of the glass jar, tied by the tail and immersed in the tank twenty minutes, twelve minutes less than mouse No. 1. It was then suspended in the same position and subjected to the rays for an hour and thirty minutes, but, as in the other instances, without showing any signs of returning animation.

Mouse No. 3 was electrocuted. Its execution was not attended with any of the formalities inseparable from the electrocution of a murderer. In a physical laboratory it is accomplished with more deft and dispatch. Two Leyden jars were attached to the poles of the Holtz machine,

one to each. These serve to accumulate the electricity and discharge it from the poles in lumps, so to speak, instead of in a continuous brush flow.

The mouse was apprehended with the pliers by the tail and held by Professor Mandel between the two poles of the machine. One or two spasmodic kicks upon the part of the mouse, and it was all over. It had not been subjected to the sparks more than ten seconds before it was dead but to make assurance doubly sure, it was given a second treatment of ten seconds. Afterward there was a slight muscular contraction of the legs, but examination showed that it was dead.

The mouse was then laid aside, while the Leyden jars were disconnected and the Holtz machine again coupled to the Crookes tube. As with the other two it was suspended by the tail, not more than an inch removed from the anode pole and in front of a sensitive plate. It was subjected to the rays for an hour, but without giving the slightest evidence of life. It was then massaged and kneaded in the same way that the others had been, but with no better result.

CHLOROFORMED THE FOURTH VICTIM.

The fourth mouse was mercifully and humanely put to death with chloroform under a glass jar. He went to join his three companions without the slightest pain, and unfortunately for the experiments, he did not return to this world and its troubles. Suspended in the box he hung as still as his predecessors, and for an hour he was permeated with the wonderful X rays without experiencing "after taking" results. A passing brewery wagon caused enough vibration to make him oscillate a trifle, and thereby excite eager expectancy in the watchers, but he soon subsided. When he was taken out of the rays it was easily seen there was no hope, so far as he was concerned, and he was laid beside the three other snow-white sacrifices to science.

The garter snake, a beady black-eyed little fellow, not more than eight inches long, furnished a very pretty specimen for experiment. He had been placed in his box near the steam radiator, so that the warmth would deceive him into the belief that Spring had come and time for him to be about and doing. It had that effect. He threw off his somnolence and squirmed and wriggled most energetically when taken out with the forceps. His little, angry eyes emitted light not unlike that of the cathode rays, and his forked tongue came out and went in with vibrations not far removed in rapidity from those of the electric current.

His execution was but the matter of a moment. He was held with the forceps so that his head would come within the range of the electric sparks produced by the Leyden jars. Though for a moment he was able by a corkscrew effort to keep away

Professor Roentgen, announced yesterday that his experiments had resulted in the discovery of an entirely new use for the rays. Mr. Thompson conveyed the idea about a week ago that the X rays could be used as well for the observation of hitherto invisible objects in motion as the photographing of such objects when stationary. For instance, Mr. Thompson says that his experiments have resulted in the observation of the works of a watch in motion while concealed within its case, and also that the operation of the interior organs of an animal or a human being can, through the use of this instrument, be clearly observed. The expansions and contractions of the heart can be clearly seen. Mr. Thompson has discussed his instruments and experiments with Dr. Pupin, of Columbia College, and others, and all were enthusiastic over them. Professor Pupin has extended to Mr. Thompson the use of his laboratory.

Discussing his methods yesterday, Mr. Thompson said that the rays from the vacuum tube radiate as far as possible in all directions. This simple construction amounts to the same thing as if the rays could be reflected or refracted, which is known to be impossible. By means of the concave front surface and convex rear surface, the rays will be concentrated upon the object having invisible moving parts. The second part of the apparatus consists of a dark tube, made something on the order of a camera, with a point of observation for the eye like the end of a telescope. In this tube, about one-third of the way from the eye to the end of the tube, there should be a magnifying glass, and the tube should also have in the end opposite the eyepiece a sheet of barium platinum-cyanide.

"Now place between the dark tube and the vacuum radiator for generating the rays the object having invisible motion or moving parts. If a watch is held there (preferably one enclosed in an aluminum cover) the wheels will be seen to revolve. If a small animal or insect is enclosed in a small box and caused to eat

MUST HAVE DIED BUT FOR HIS DOG.

Dan Collins Lay Bleeding to Death Till His Terrier Brought Him Relief.

Jim Found a Wayfarer and Tugged at His Trousers Leg Until He Consented to Follow.

WOULDN'T TAKE NO FOR AN ANSWER.

Went to the Hospital to See His Master Cared For, and Was Rewarded by Being Called as "Wise as a Christian."

Jim isn't much to look at, but without a doubt he is the greatest little bull terrier in New York. Sometimes Jim gets so anxious for the welfare of his master that he is a nuisance, but that was all forgiven yesterday, when it became known that the faithful fellow had saved his master's life. The dog knew it as well as the next one, and the way he wagged his bit of a tail and ran around in a circle, barking himself into a sort of canine paroxysm of joy, was pleasant to look at.

The owner of Jim is Dan Collins, who is

penner shops. There is a high wooden gate with an opening at the bottom big enough for a man to get through.

Across this opening lay Collins. He was unconscious, and from a small wound on his head the blood trickled. Around and over his fallen master the dog crouched, in every mute way expressing joy that a rescue had been effected. The night was bitter cold, and had he been left Collins might have perished from exposure, to say nothing of his injury.

COLLINS'S WOUND DRESSED. The stranger raised the prostrate figure, leaned it against the wall, and ran for a policeman. When the officer got there the injured man was able to give his name and address. An ambulance was called, and the surgeon soon closed the wound. While he was at work the stranger who had been led to the rescue by Jim disappeared, and no one got his name.

Collins was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. The surgeon said a blood vessel under the scalp had been ruptured, and that but for the faithful Jim he must have bled to death. Collins was a bit the worse for liquor, and couldn't tell how he came where he had been found. Jim followed the ambulance to the hospital, barking and jumping up at the horse's head.

Several hours later Collins went home. While he was telling the story Jim lay curled up in the chimney corner, looking at the reporter out of his half-closed eyes. Then it was that Collins said he was "as wise as a Christian."

DIED ON MASTER'S GRAVE.

A Faithful Scotch Terrier Followed Him to the Cemetery.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—William Mags, who died a few days ago, was a very wealthy citizen and a lover of dogs. Among his pets was a Scotch terrier, fifteen years old, whom he called Cricket. The day after the funeral Cricket disappeared, and search was made for him in vain. An advertisement in the paper brought no responsive answer.

Today a member of the family visited the grave to give some directions about work to be done in the lot. Cricket was found lying dead on the grave of his master. The faithful creature had starved or choked himself to death.

ACTOR GENTRY'S TRIAL.

Unusual Jealousy Will Be His Defence for Murdering Madge Yorke, Actress and Model.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12.—After several delays the date for the trial of Actor James Gentry, for the murder of Margaret W. Drysdale, of New York, who was known on the stage as Madge Yorke, has finally been fixed to begin on Thursday, February 20.

The crime for which Gentry will be tried was committed on Sunday, February 22, 1895, at Zesse's Hotel, Eighth and Walnut streets. The motive of the murder is said to have been jealousy. The actor being engaged to Miss Drysdale. On the morning of the day on which the young actress was killed she was in the city, and Gentry was in Philadelphia. He had just returned from an appointment with her lover, but they failed to meet and she at once returned to this city. A few hours later, while Miss Drysdale and her friend, Lida Clark, both of whom were members of the same company, were in their room, Gentry entered, and after a few words had been spoken about his sweetheart in the past, she died on her way to the hospital and Gentry escaped through a window. For several days he eluded the police by wandering in Fairmount Park, but finally the injuries received in his leap, together with exposure and hunger, caused him to make his way back into the city, where he was taken to a hospital and lay between life and death for two weeks. Upon his recovery he was taken to Moyamensing Prison, where he is now confined.

The date for the trial has been fixed three times before, but delays have been secured on various grounds. Gentry's lawyer, Charles W. Brooke, of New York, has been engaged as one of the prisoner's counsel, and the developments at the trial are expected to be highly sensational. It being reported that the prisoner's counsel will try to prove that the motive for Gentry's jealousy was of an unusual character.

Gentry's case has excited great sympathy among his profession, and several thousands of dollars have been raised among actors and actresses to defray the expenses of his defence. Miss Madge Yorke at one time achieved what may be called a theatrical fame from being employed by the artist, Charles Dana Gibson, as a model.

X RAYS LOCATE A BUCKSHOT.

Practical Test of the Roentgen Discovery by Chicago Electricians.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The first practical experiment in Chicago with Roentgen's rays was made yesterday by Electrician Charles E. Scribner and Dr. James Burry in the laboratory of the Western Electric Company.

Casper Schmidt came to the office of the company yesterday complaining of a sore spot in the region of the palm of the hand. He said he had been shot in the hand two years ago, but was unable to locate the affected part. After an hour's exposure to the cathode rays the sensitized plate, which rested upon the afflicted member, was taken to the photographic room. It disclosed a most excellent likeness of the anatomy of the hand, and also it appeared to be a buckshot, snugly ensconced between the metacarpal bones of the third and fourth fingers, about an inch and a half below the knuckle.

A silver print will be made from the negative, and the buckshot will then be removed by Dr. Burry, who is an expert in shadowgraph, as Dr. Burry calls it, as a guide.

VICTORY FOR CHICAGO GAS.

Attorney-General Hancock Riles Against the Pitt Barrows Application.

Albany, Feb. 12.—Attorney-General Hancock has denied the application of Pitt Barrows for the commencement of an action against the Central Trust Company of New York.

This is the suit which it was expected would prevent the Central Trust Company from acting in the reorganization of the Chicago gas companies. The Attorney-General was asked to begin proceedings forbidding the issue of stock in this State by the Central Trust Company of New York, under the proposed reorganization plan for the Chicago gas companies.

The Central Trust Company's position as trustee for the deposits of the Fidelity Trust reorganization of the Chicago gas companies is, under the circumstances, declared to be legal.

CRUSADE AGAINST CIGARETTES.

W. C. T. U., of Lexington, Ky., Hopeful of the Passage of a Sweeping Bill.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 12.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union ladies of Lexington are very hopeful of the passage of the bill to prohibit the sale and use of cigarettes. The bill is a sweeping one, making unlawful to manufacture, sell, or offer for sale, barter, exchange, give away, or offer to give away cigarettes or cigarette material in this State.

It is said that one society girl has secured a number of gloves worn by young society men, which she will send to Frankfort for inspection. The gloves are filled with the odor of cigarettes and the burns caused by holding them between the fingers.

In speaking of the matter to-day one prominent lady said that the fingers of ten out of every twelve young men were scorched and yellow from the handling of the lighted cigarette.

Fire Nearly Wiped Out a Town.

Butler, Ind., Feb. 12.—The town of Watdeo, seven miles west of Lake, on the Lake Shore Railroad, was nearly destroyed by fire early this morning. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000.

RIOT PREVENTED BY THE POLICE.

Angry Crowds Make a Demonstration in Front of Cooper Union.

They Had Gone There to Attend the Lincoln Memorial Meeting.

THOUGHT THE MEETING WAS FREE.

Speakers Also Were of That Opinion and One Left the Hall—Mr. Patterson of Chicago, Had Sent \$50 to Pay Expenses.

The much-advertised Lincoln memorial meeting at Cooper Union last night nearly ended in a riot on the part of the audience. As it was, the services of half a dozen policemen were required to quiet the crowd. The policemen did not go inside the hall, however, and there the war was waged bitterly behind the scenes both during the speaking and after it was over.

The main trouble was over the admission fee of 50 and 25 cents, which was charged. Nothing had been said in the advertisements or published notices that would lead any one to believe that the meeting was not free. In fact, the chief speaker, Rudolph McCabe Patterson, of Chicago, had said that he would not speak unless it was free, and had sent \$50 to Professor H. T. Greener to pay for the hall.

With this understanding there were fully five hundred people on the street in front of the building at 7:30 o'clock, waiting for the doors to be opened. The iron gates remained barred, and the doors locked until the crowd began to grow impatient. At last, just before 8 o'clock, the doors were thrown open and the crowd, which numbered nearly a thousand by this time, began to push in. The jam was a tight one, but all went well until the foremost reached the doors of the hall. There they found two guards, who demanded tickets before granting admission.

The manifestations of anger and displeasure were very loud, and while those in front were stopped at the doors, the people in the rear continued to push forward until it was almost impossible for any one to move. The cause of the delay was gradually learned, and then the crowd turned about, and the struggle to get out of the building was as fierce as it had been to get in.

On reaching the street a few, who did not want to make the trip for nothing, bought tickets and re-entered the hall. The majority, however, gathered on the sidewalk and street and held an impromptu indignation meeting. Some of the holder of these announced that they were going into the meeting, ticket or no ticket, and started to force their way in. The doormen tried to stop them, and there was every chance of a free fight when a squad of policemen arrived and kept the angry crowd back. After some argument with the police the crowd broke up, though for a few men and women stood about the entrance protesting that they had been duped and trying to persuade late-comers from buying tickets.

In the meantime there had been a lively row in the hall. The blame for the trouble was placed upon Mr. Greener, who was in charge. He denied Mr. Patterson's statement that the latter had sent \$50 to pay for the hall. Mr. Patterson produced a letter in which the receipt of the money was acknowledged. When asked what was to be done with the money received from the 500 people who had bought tickets, Mr. Greener replied that "it was nobody's business."

Paul D. Cravath, who had also been advertised as one of the speakers, heard the quarrel, and, after investigating, decided he would have nothing to do with the meeting, and, putting on his overcoat, left the hall. Mr. Patterson felt much like doing the same, but having come from Chicago to speak, decided to do his part. Then, under a mask of friendly feeling, the meeting was begun.

John P. Hutchinson, one of the "Hutchinson band" of abolition singers, who sang and worked for the freedom of the slave before the war, told of his experiences and sang some of the old songs.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Ernest Lyon, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church; the Rev. J. M. Henderson, of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. James Townsend, of Quin Chapel, Chicago, and the Rev. P. Butler Thompkins, of St. James's Presbyterian Church.

BARRETT PLUNDER RECOVERED.

The Boston Burglar's Wife Surrenders \$5,000 Worth of Valuables.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 12.—The wife of Burglar Barrett enacted a new, but highly creditable, role in the drama which has occupied public attention so much recently by voluntarily handing over to the police about \$5,000 worth of jewelry and trinkets which she has taken from the home of Chaffey, her husband's "fence."

It represents the last, probably, of the accumulations of the stealings of ten years on the part of Barrett.

Detective Whitney says that this box was one of two which were at the Lincoln Storage Warehouse, Forty-second street, New York, at the time of Barrett's arrest, and that besides giving it up Mrs. Barrett also gave the police considerable assistance in clearing up the mystery which has always surrounded the burglars and their work.

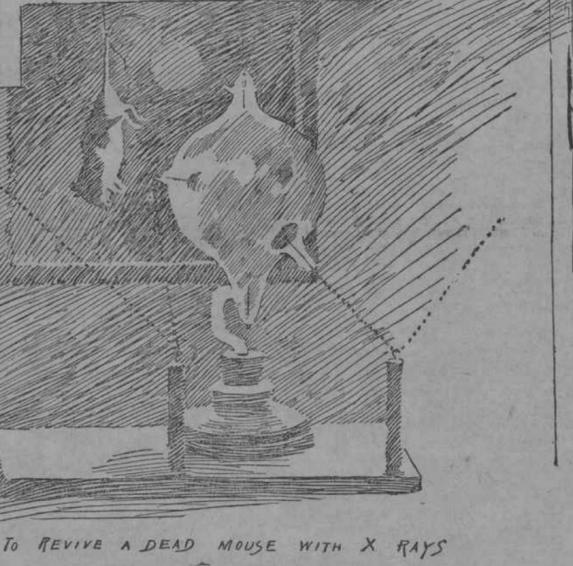
The twenty or more trunks and boxes hidden by Chaffey in Boston and New York after his arrest have now all been accounted for. Detective Whitney says that Mrs. Barrett told him of the existence of this box shortly after Chaffey was taken into custody, and that he had the best reasons for not making it public before.

"I think we now have all that it is possible to get of the plunder of these men," said Detective Whitney. "And I am certain that we have a better grip on Mrs. Barrett knows anything about."

The goods which Mrs. Barrett gave up last night have been turned over to the police to-day, and the result has been the identification of a great part of the plunder. Most of it was stolen as far back as 1888.

300 Columns for 3 Cents

and a magnificent colored supplement, the finest ever given with a newspaper. Don't miss the Great Sunday Journal. For sale everywhere.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF MOUSE AND HAND TAKEN BY X RAYS

EXPERIMENTS WITH X RAYS.

A mouse, which was supposed to have been drowned, came to life while under the Columbia College. Professors of the College of the City of New York yesterday killed either by drowning or with electricity, and then placed them, one at a time, in the "X" rays, and resuscitated. The professors concluded that the mouse, which was apparently not entirely dead when the experiment was made.

mouse remained in the trap the while and did not show any signs of returning animation. For the experiment an electric current of about 10,000 volts was used with an ordinary Crookes tube attached to a transformer and Ruhmkorff coil.

THE MOUSE REVIVED. The mouse was laid upon the cover of an ordinary camera plate holder containing a sensitive plate. When the current was turned on the tube fluoresced in the usual degree and Professor Osterberg watched the phantom-like light playing fitfully about the interior of the bulb for a full hour before he noticed what seemed to be a peculiar twitching of the muscles in the legs of the mouse. At first he did not believe his own eyes, but thought it some ocular delusion, the result of continued gazing intently at a single object. Closer inspection showed that the mouse really was coming back to life. It occurred to the professor that the movements of the mouse would destroy the photograph, and he pushed the animal out of the rays. It seemed to struggle to get back into the range of the light, as if it experienced some enjoyable sensation under its influence. It was then put in a glass-covered box and was soon running about as lively as ever.

Mr. Osterberg would not say positively that he considered the X rays responsible for the seeming miracle. Professor Pupin, chief of the department of physics, said positively that he did not think they were, though he considered the reviving of the mouse a remarkable occurrence. Perhaps, he said, it was insufficiently submerged, and perhaps the ozone which is thrown off in large quantities during experiments with the cathode rays, and which, as is well known, have in moderation an exhilarating effect, had something to do with it. Professor Pupin has himself felt the exhilarating effects of ozone while working with the cathode rays, and some of his assistants have been able to work steadily for forty-eight hours, without sleep, in an atmosphere permeated with it. The professor inclined to the belief that ozone was partially responsible.

Dr. Doremus, of the University of the City of New York, believed that the mouse was insufficiently drowned. Professor Mandel believed the same, but he resolved to try the effects of the rays on other mice to make certain.

The subjects he secured were four lively white mice, a rabbit and a garter snake.

"X" rays during an experiment at four white mice and a garter snake, rays. Neither of the mice nor the snake brought to life at Columbia College, was

from the fatal current, his respite was a short one. A ten-second exposure between the crackling poles, and he was seemingly dead, but as in the case of the electrocuted mouse, there were some muscular contractions that might mean the lingering spark of life, and he was given a second exposure of a like duration. Then there was no possible doubt of his demise.

EXPERIMENT WITH A SNAKE. Coiled up and suspended before the Crookes tube, he presented a beautiful sight. The mysterious light played over his semi-transparent skin in rays of brilliance. All the colors of the rainbow were apparent, sometimes indistinct, and then glowing strong and clear. The mouse's spinal column and ribs were shown in outline with considerable distinctness, and a fifty-cent piece that had been glued to the cover of the plate holder was also photographed. The plate it had covered showed white in the developed negative. Silver offers considerable resistance to the rays, and it was not expected that anything more than its outline would be revealed.

That mouse was laid by the steam radiator on the chance that the warmth might induce it to change its mind and come back to life, and another was plucked out of the glass jar, tied by the tail and immersed in the tank twenty minutes, twelve minutes less than mouse No. 1. It was then suspended in the same position and subjected to the rays for an hour and thirty minutes, but, as in the other instances, without showing any signs of returning animation.

Mouse No. 3 was electrocuted. Its execution was not attended with any of the formalities inseparable from the electrocution of a murderer. In a physical laboratory it is accomplished with more deft and dispatch. Two Leyden jars were attached to the poles of the Holtz machine,

one to each. These serve to accumulate the electricity and discharge it from the poles in lumps, so to speak, instead of in a continuous brush flow.

The mouse was apprehended with the pliers by the tail and held by Professor Mandel between the two poles of the machine. One or two spasmodic kicks upon the part of the mouse, and it was all over. It had not been subjected to the sparks more than ten seconds before it was dead but to make assurance doubly sure, it was given a second treatment of ten seconds. Afterward there was a slight muscular contraction of the legs, but examination showed that it was dead.

The mouse was then laid aside, while the Leyden jars were disconnected and the Holtz machine again coupled to the Crookes tube. As with the other two it was suspended by the tail, not more than an inch removed from the anode pole and in front of a sensitive plate. It was subjected to the rays for an hour, but without giving the slightest evidence of life. It was then massaged and kneaded in the same way that the others had been, but with no better result.

CHLOROFORMED THE FOURTH VICTIM. The fourth mouse was mercifully and humanely put to death with chloroform under a glass jar. He went to join his three companions without the slightest pain, and unfortunately for the experiments, he did not return to this world and its troubles. Suspended in the box he hung as still as his predecessors, and for an hour he was permeated with the wonderful X rays without experiencing "after taking" results. A passing brewery wagon caused enough vibration to make him oscillate a trifle, and thereby excite eager expectancy in the watchers, but he soon subsided. When he was taken out of the rays it was easily seen there was no hope, so far as he was concerned, and he was laid beside the three other snow-white sacrifices to science.

The garter snake, a beady black-eyed little fellow, not more than eight inches long, furnished a very pretty specimen for experiment. He had been placed in his box near the steam radiator, so that the warmth would deceive him into the belief that Spring had come and time for him to be about and doing. It had that effect. He threw off his somnolence and squirmed and wriggled most energetically when taken out with the forceps. His little, angry eyes emitted light not unlike that of the cathode rays, and his forked tongue came out and went in with vibrations not far removed in rapidity from those of the electric current.

His execution was but the matter of a moment. He was held with the forceps so that his head would come within the range of the electric sparks produced by the Leyden jars. Though for a moment he was able by a corkscrew effort to keep away

ELECTROCUTING A GARTER SNAKE.

move about, the motions of its interior structure become at once visible. The crystallization of solids from liquids may be seen, although carried on in such a way as to be invisible by ordinary light. In the same way the apparatus is large enough, the whole skeleton of a human being can be observed, as can also the movements of a man's entire interior structure, during every process of living. You will see that photography is not used in any way in connection with these experiments, and that the figures which you observe are made by throwing the shadows of the invisible moving particles by the X rays upon the platinum-cyanide in the end of the dark tube. As a name for the instrument, which these observations are made, kinoscope has been suggested.

HE IS PERFECTING HIS PLANS.

Edison Still Preparing for His Experiment of Brain Photography.

Mr. Edison still works night and day upon the series of experiments that shall tend to render his efforts to photograph a living human brain effective. His partial success in concentrating the rays from the tube through a small funnel has inspired him to continue the experiments on a larger scale, and yesterday he was engaged in arranging in position a funnel seven feet in length and bound with tarred twine, for new experiments. This new funnel is nearly mechanically perfect in construction, and he will use with it two improved tubes instead of one.

He was pleased that he had succeeded in placing one and a quarter inches of hard mahogany wood with his perfected tube. When asked what he considered the equipment most difficult, but that the trouble would be derived from the violet rays to be effected in his brain photograph, he replied that penetrating through the skull had not at all differed, but that the trouble would be to penetrate the mass of brain matter.

Yesterday Mr. Edison produced a tube that had generated such powerful rays that the glass of the tube was burst. He is particularly interested in the possibilities of benefit to be derived from the violet rays of the Crookes tube when applied to the subject of sterilizing bacteria.

The Sloop Fairworth Raised.

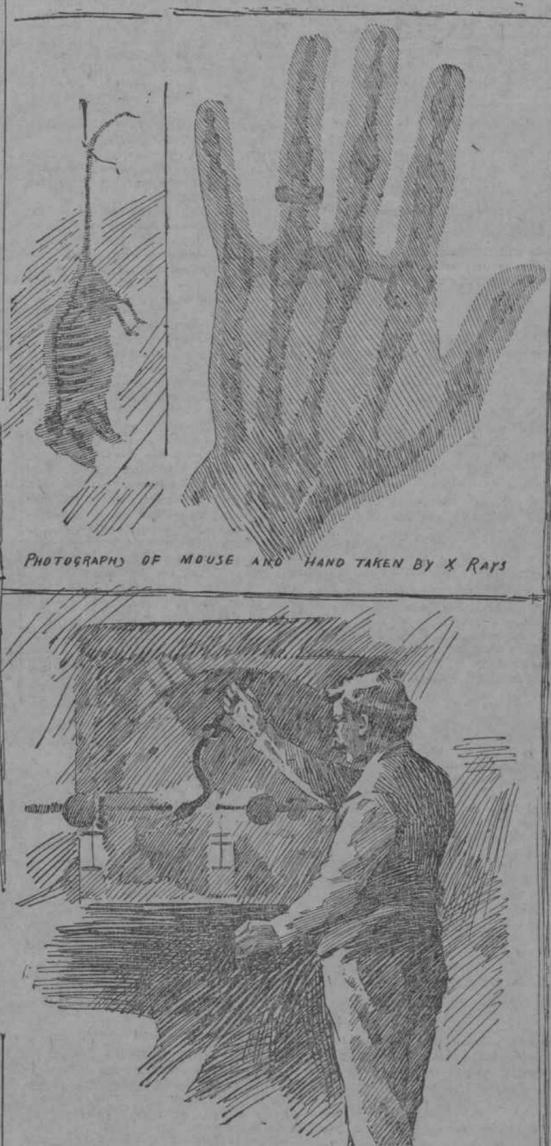
The sloop Fairworth, which foundered off St. George, S. I., during the storm a week ago, in which accident one of the crew was killed, was raised yesterday by a wrecking company and taken to Brooklyn for repairs.

Jim, the Life-Saving Terrier.

His master lay unconscious with a burst blood vessel, and the dog brought a wayfarer to his relief.

At the corner of Nassau and Ann streets saw Jim coming at him out of the gloom. He was afraid at first, but soon saw by the way the dog acted that he had something on his mind. Jim ran up and down, barking furiously and inviting him to follow. When the wayfarer did not do so, Jim ran up to him, seized his trousers leg and began to drag him along.

He would let go for a moment, dart in the direction he wanted the stranger to go, and then come back and take hold of the trousers again. As soon as he comprehended the meaning of the dog, the stranger walked along. Jim stopped at No. 61 Ann street, where on either side there are tr-



PHOTOGRAPHS OF MOUSE AND HAND TAKEN BY X RAYS

ELECTROCUTING A GARTER SNAKE.

move about, the motions of its interior structure become at once visible. The crystallization of solids from liquids may be seen, although carried on in such a way as to be invisible by ordinary light. In the same way the apparatus is large enough, the whole skeleton of a human being can be observed, as can also the movements of a man's entire interior structure, during every process of living. You will see that photography is not used in any way in connection with these experiments, and that the figures which you observe are made by throwing the shadows of the invisible moving particles by the X rays upon the platinum-cyanide in the end of the dark tube. As a name for the instrument, which these observations are made, kinoscope has been suggested.

HE IS PERFECTING HIS PLANS.

Edison Still Preparing for His Experiment of Brain Photography.

Mr. Edison still works night and day upon the series of experiments that shall tend to render his efforts to photograph a living human brain effective. His partial success in concentrating the rays from the tube through a small funnel has inspired him to continue the experiments on a larger scale,